



CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

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Project Name: Refuge at Ravenel Phase II testing

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Field Personnel: Julie Poppell and Kim Igou

Date of Survey: September 7, 2006

From June 19-27, 2006, a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was performed at the Refuge at Ravenel Tract, located in southern Charleston County, South Carolina. During the course of this survey, site 38CH2091 was recorded (Figure 1). The site is a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century domestic site that produced almost 140 artifacts (representative of Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, and Activities groups) and three brick piles (representing three structures). Some shovel testing was performed at 25-foot intervals, but as the site expanded, shovel testing was increased to 50-foot intervals.

Because of the in situ structure remains and the large density of artifacts representing four Artifact Groups, the site was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Trinkley and Southerland 2006:26). Additional 25-foot interval testing was recommended to further define the boundaries and better identify the function of the site. Specific historic research and some larger tests units, used to evaluate soils profiles, were also recommended.

In a letter dated July 19, 2006, Mr. Chad Long of the State Historic Preservation Office agreed that 38CH2091 is potentially eligible and additional testing should occur. The client, Mr. Phineas Deford of Special Properties, Inc., agreed to the work and close-interval testing was performed on September 7, 2006. Due to the large number of artifacts with a variety of data

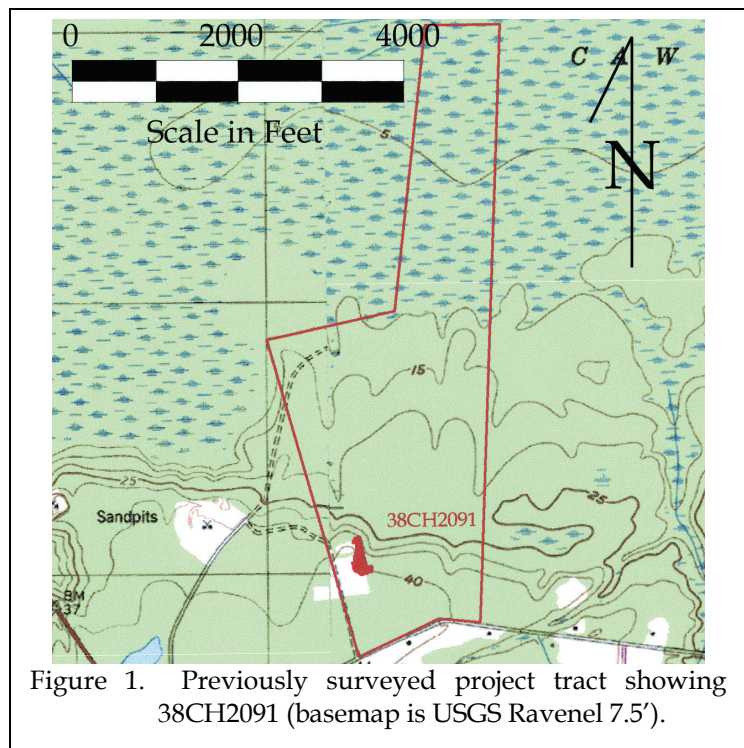


Figure 1. Previously surveyed project tract showing 38CH2091 (basemap is USGS Ravenel 7.5').

sets and structure remains, we believe that 38CH2091 has the potential to address significant research questions about the lifeways of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century plantation activities in this relatively unexplored portion of Charleston County (originally Colleton District). Site 38CH2091 is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Tract Specific Historic Research:

Introduction

This research included two days at the Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston County coupled with one day at the Register of Deeds, Colleton County. Research at both institutions was necessary since the study area, prior to 1911, was part of Colleton District. Unfortunately the Colleton records were destroyed in the Civil War, so the deeds and similar documents are rarely available prior to 1865 (in fact, the Colleton Direct and Cross indices begin in 1865). The efforts to develop a comprehensive chain of title, while more than generally expended for this level of investigation, still produced less than satisfactory results. It was possible to extend the title, with certainty, back to only 1946. We can make reasonable projections into the postbellum, but the records necessary for any detailed historical reconstruction have not been identified.

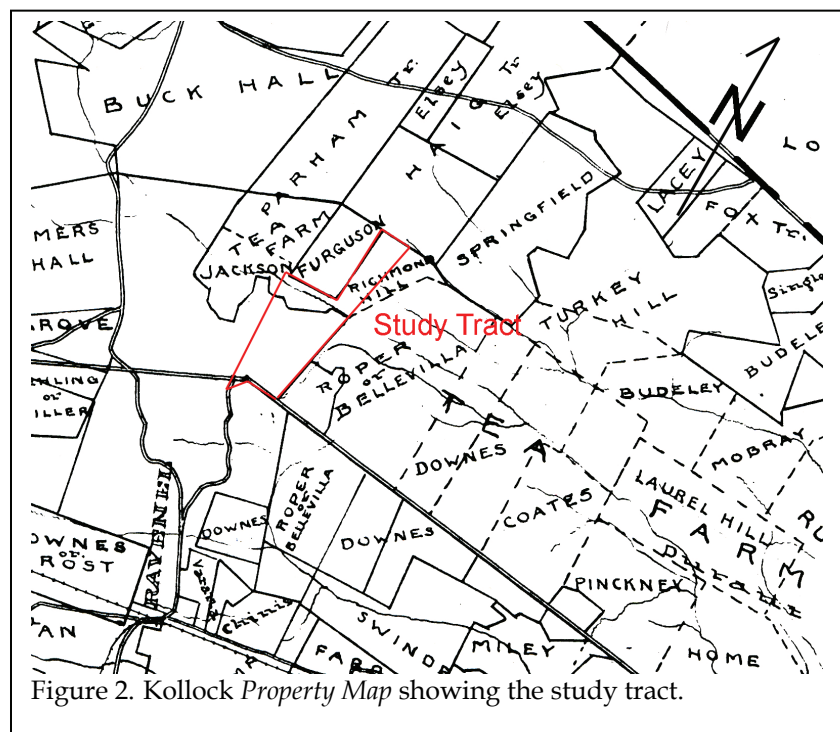


Figure 2. Kollock Property Map showing the study tract.

When the Kollock *Property Map* is examined (Figure 2), it appears that even in the mid-1930s the records of this area could not be identified. The project area is shown only as a large void in the map. Although we initially felt that more detailed research might be able to fill in that void, we now are far more cautious. While further research may be able to better refine some aspects of this tract's history, we doubt that it will be possible to conclusively trace the property into the antebellum or to identify meaningful plats or histories.

Although this limits the availability of complementary historical lines of evidence, it

does illustrate the importance of the archaeological evidence that is available to us.

Documented Chain of Title

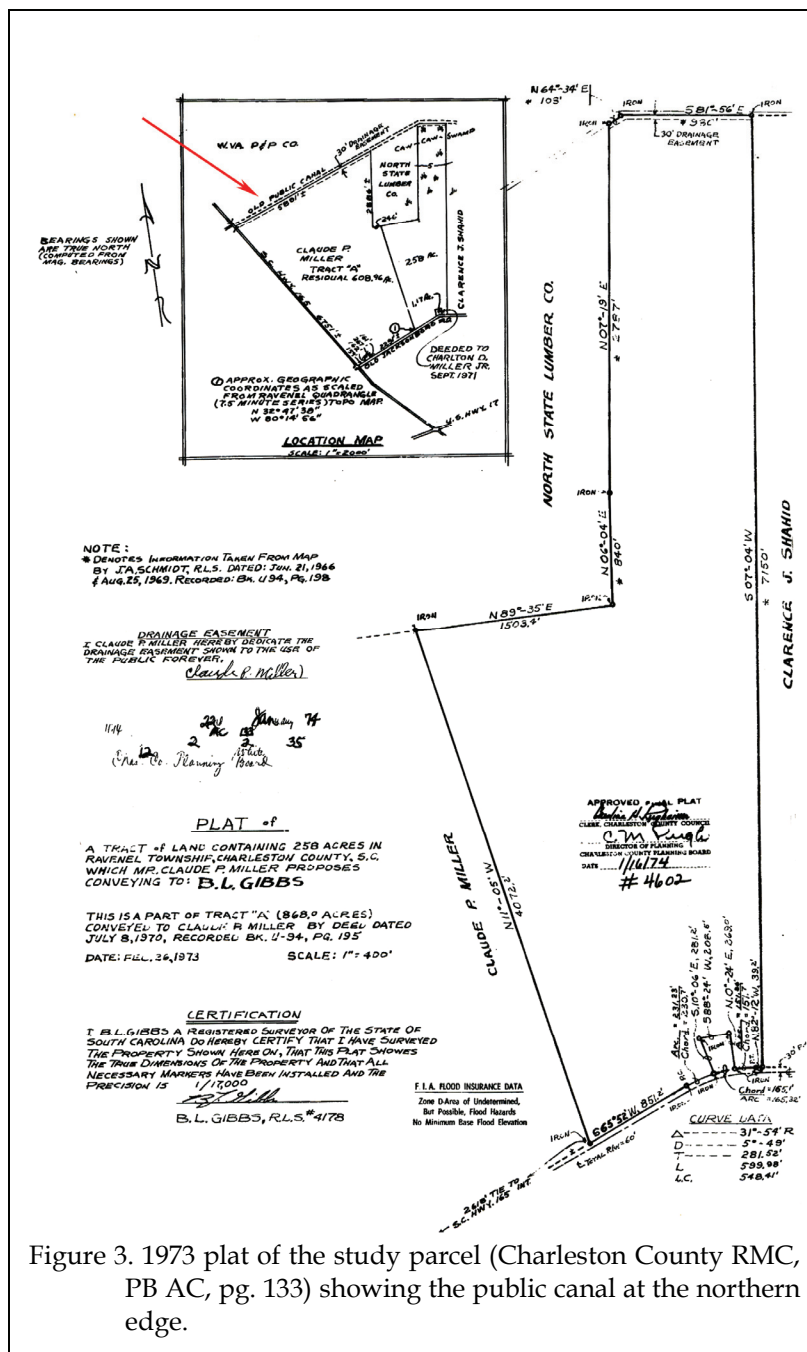
Beginning with the most recent owner, the property (258 acres) was sold in 2005 by Ayako Gibbs to the corporation, Refuge at Ravenel, for \$1,320,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB B542, pg. 85). Ayako Gibbs acquired the property in 2002 from her husband, Burl L. Gibbs (Charleston County RMC, DB E404, pg. 506). This deed makes reference to a plat illustrated as Figure 3 (Charleston County RMC, PB AC, pg. 133). This plat is particularly important as it illustrates not only the current southern boundary, the old Jacksboro Road, but also the northern boundary, which is identified as an old public canal within the Caw Caw swamp. This canal is mentioned in a number of postbellum deeds, suggesting that it has

The property was acquired by Gibbs from Claude P. Miller in 1974 (Charleston County RMC, DB 7104, pg. 412) and was put together by Miller from two different sources. A portion was devised to Miller in 1957 by the will of Cappie A. Miller (Charleston County Estate File 868, No. 6), while another portion (the remaining one-half of the 1,736 acres) was conveyed to Miller by John H. Miller in 1970 (Charleston County RMC, DB U94, pg. 195). The purchase from John H. Miller was accompanied by two plats (Charleston County RMC, PB Z, pg. 140 and PB V, pg. 1), as well as making reference to several old plats, including one J.D. Taylor made in 1882 and another by Simons and Mayrant in 1912. Moreover, John Miller's portion of the property also came from the estate of Cappie A. Miller (who died testate, December 16, 1957).

Two plats (1966 and 1969) are referenced since the initial plat (Figure 4) was incorrectly drawn, incorporating the North State Lumber parcel. These two plats are also illustrated as Figures 4 and 5. Both continue to illustrate the “old public canal” as the northern boundary and, to the south, the “Old Jacksonboro Road.”

Capple A. Miller (the Cappie A. Miller of later deeds) purchased this property (as well as numerous other tracts) in 1946 for \$4,000 from the estate of Rosher D. Miller (Charleston County RMC, DB J44, pg. 528). Rosher Miller died in 1932 and his will, dated November 16, 1927, was probated on October 21, 1932 (Charleston County Probate Court, Box 715, packet 16; WB DD, pg. 523). The estate included his heirs, including the son Capple Miller (providing yet another alternate spelling).

It is clear that the sale is intended to pass on to Cappie Miller all of his father's property and the deed states, "the premises hereby conveyed including, but not limited to" a list of 29 tracts (for a total of



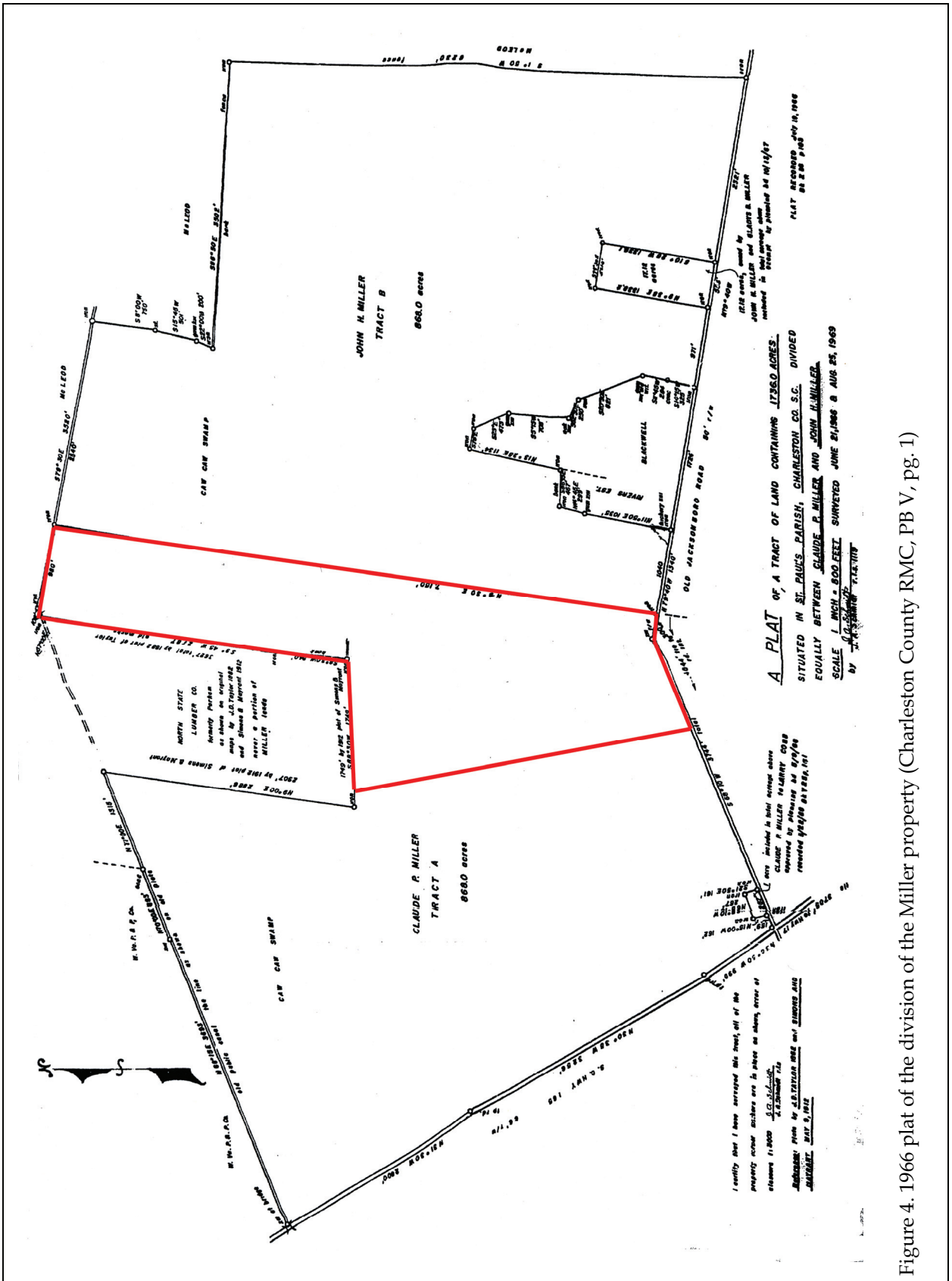
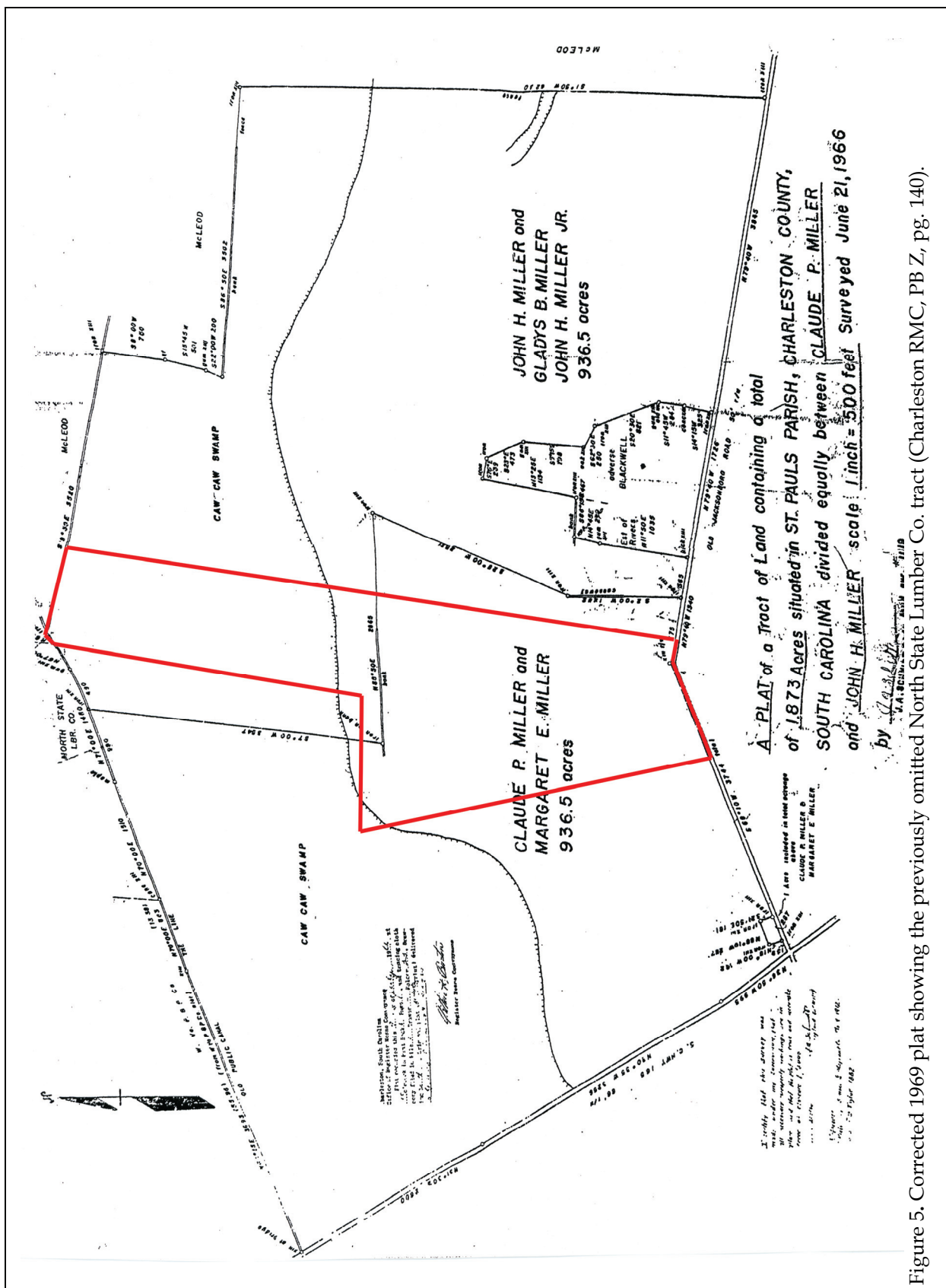


Figure 4. 1966 plat of the division of the Miller property (Charleston County RMC, PB V, pg. 1)



2,280.94 acres). The statement “not limited to” may be little more than a legal necessity, but several of the tracts listed note that the deeds were never recorded. Thus, it appears that Rosher D. Miller acquired a significant holding and there may have been some confusion over exactly what lands were part of the estate. There was also no plat prepared as part of this transfer that might be relied on to clarify the holdings or even to document from whom specific parcels were acquired. The uncertainty of the various tracts, their boundaries, and even their owners is attested to by the 1969 plat that illustrates an out parcel of Blackwell, indicating adverse possession, that is possession without a title (allowed by common law).

It has been possible to identify the two plats that show many of the tracts – the 1882 Taylor plat and the 1912 Simons and Mayrant plat. The portions which include the study tract are illustrated as Figures 6 and 7.

The earlier plat provides much detail, but little assistance. The southern quarter of the property is shown as essentially blank. Ferguson owns property to the east and the road is clearly indicated to the south. Miller is shown as owning property to the west, while to the north are shown Miller and Shields. Unfortunately no specific tracts are shown and the placement of the property owners leaves it uncertain who might have owned the southern quarter of the study tract. The plat may be interpreted as having Miller owning the study area or perhaps having it owned by some other unnamed individual in 1882.

The later 1912 plat fails to illustrate the southern half of the study parcel, although again the property to the north is vaguely identified as “R. Miller” – presumably Rosher Miller. Further to the north on both plats the land is clearly identified as part of Richmond Hill.

There is one additional – but undated -- plat, “Map Showing Land of American Tea Growing Co.” (McCrary Plat 1236). Illustrated here as Figure 8, this plat also fails to identify the ownership of the southern half of the study parcel. Miller is shown as the owner to the west, while to the south is property of Young. To the northeast is “Lett Shields.”

Projected Chain of Title

In an effort to coax the title back further we have examined each of the deeds referenced in the 1946 conveyance from the Miller estate to Capple Miller. Unfortunately this provided relatively assistance since the deeds which were recorded either provide no plat reference and vague descriptions or refer back to the 1882 Taylor plat, which provides no real assistance.

If we assume that Miller owned the southern portion of the study parcel by the time that Taylor prepared his 1882 plat and also that all of the pertinent acquisitions are actually listed, then there are only six possible purchases – dating from 1870 through 1881. Regrettably one of these, in 1872 from Thomas B. Miller, is not recorded. Additional genealogical research may help determine the relationship and perhaps identify other sources to document this transfer, but there is no appropriate Thomas Miller listed in the SC Department of Archives and History Combined Alphabetic Index nor is there a Thomas Miller listed in the Colleton County Probate Court records.

Daniel Miller sold 22 acres to R.D. Miller in 1870. Eleven acres, however, are found on the south side of Charleston Road and can be discounted. The remaining 11 acres are to the north side, bounded to north and east by lands of William J. Jackson. To the south are lands of Martha Ann White. Since this parcel was possibly in the project area we attempted to identify where Miller may have acquired the property, but were unable to find Daniel Miller in the cross index to 1865. Nor were we able to identify Jackson’s source of the property (Jackson is also not identified in the Colleton County Probate Court records nor is he listed in the SCDH Combined Alphabetic Index) – although he is referenced in several deeds, suggesting that he may have owned a substantial tract. Martha Ann White lead to a deed where

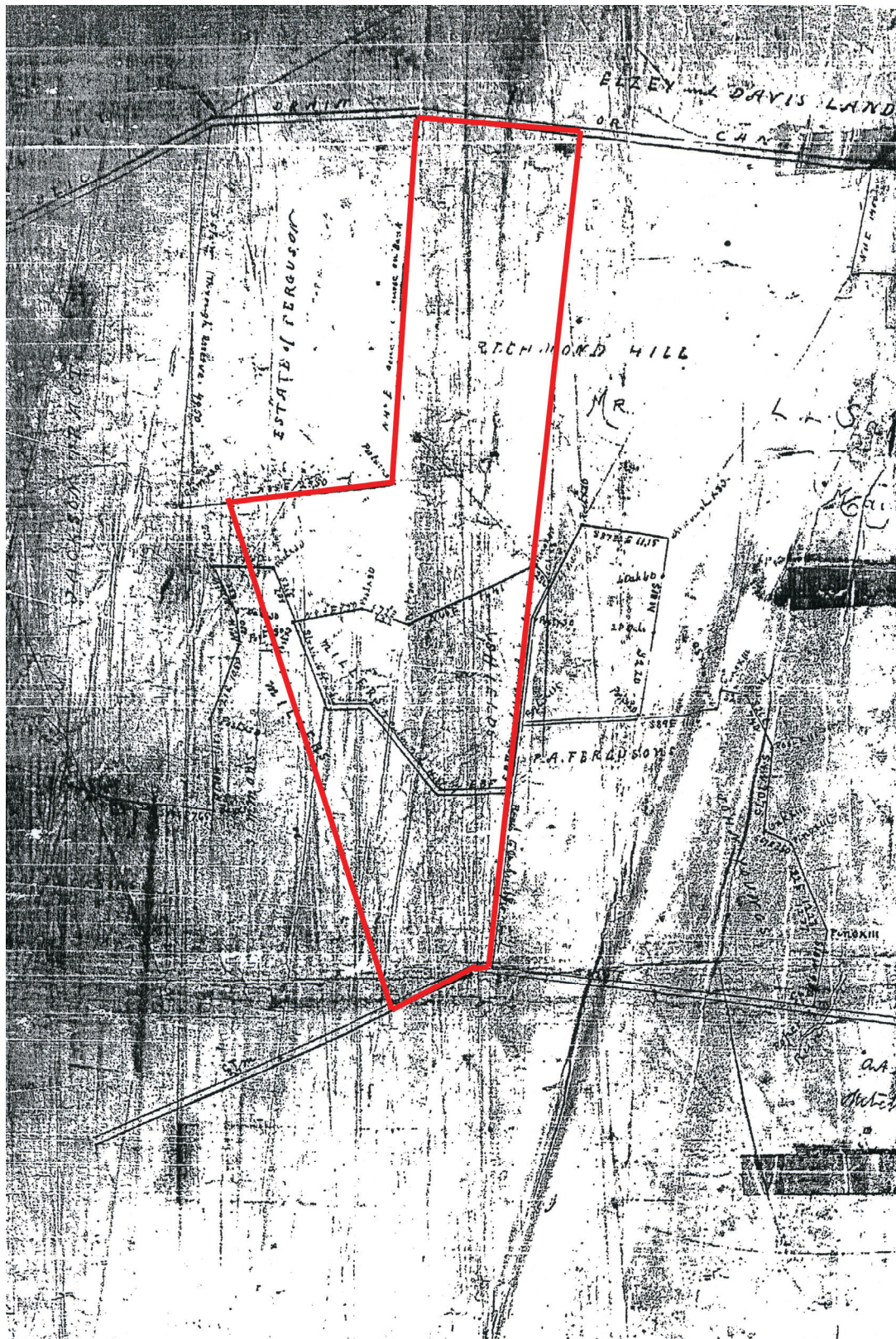


Figure 6. 1882 Taylor plat showing the study parcel (McCrady Plat 832).

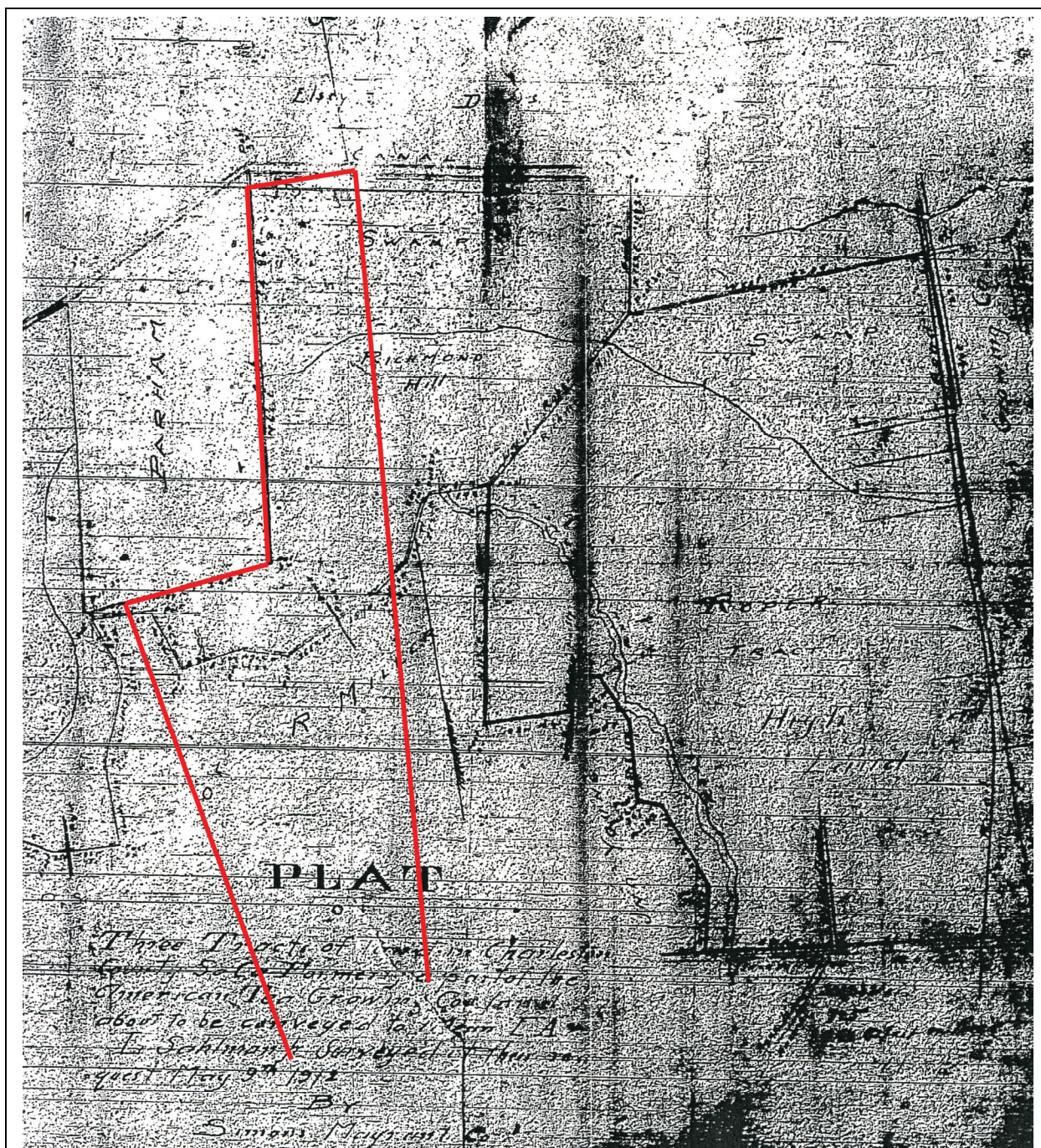


Figure 7. 1912 Simons and Mayrant plat showing the study tract (McCrary Plat 1239).

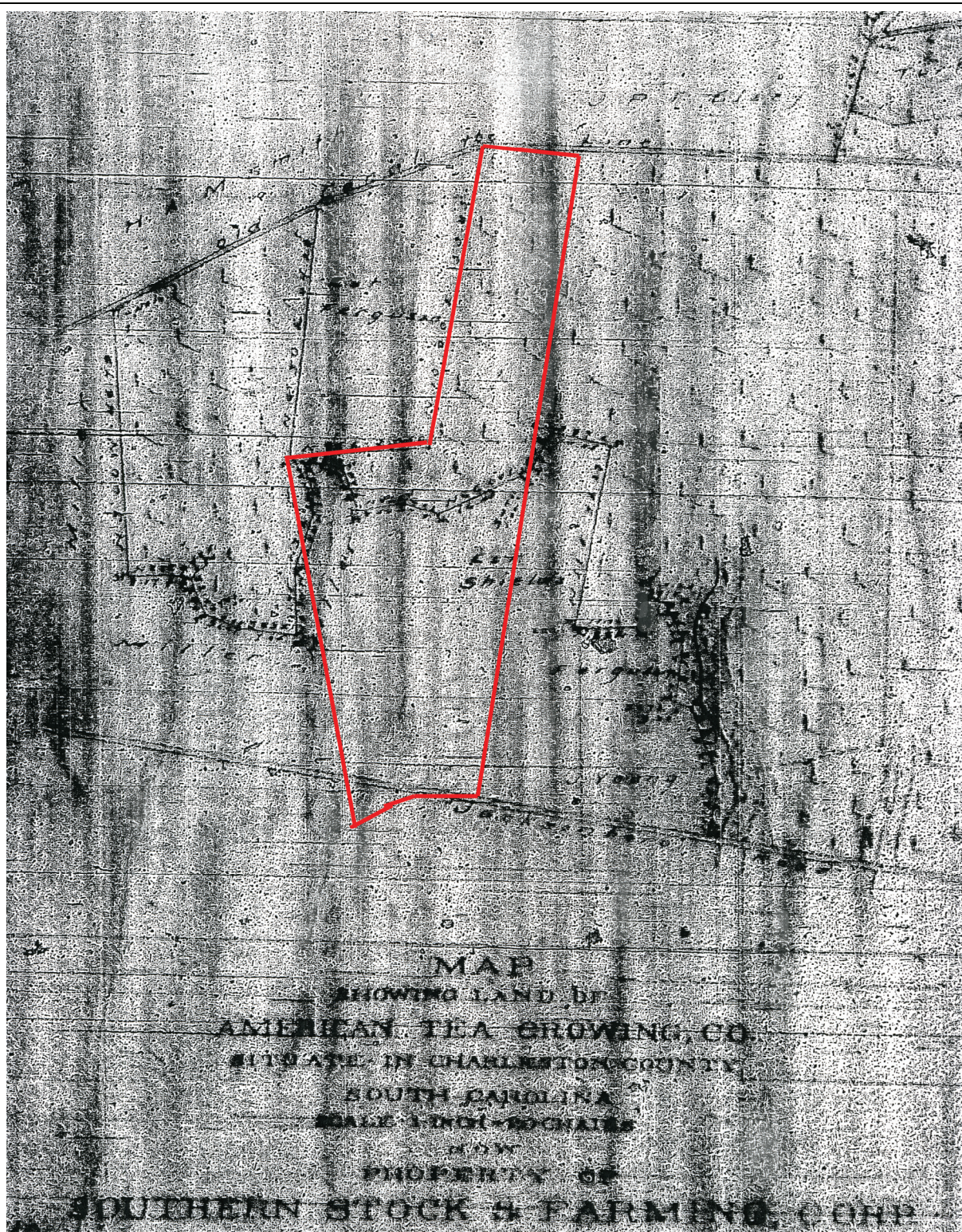


Figure 8. Portion of the American Tea Growing Co. plat showing the project tract (McCrady Plat 1236). This plat is not dated.

the 20 acres were obtained from W.J. Jackson with the notation that the parcel was acquired from Martha's mother, Mary Ann Jackson, deceased (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB F, pg. 157).

Two parcels were also obtained from Edward B. Fishburne in 1879 – one of 18 acres and another of 24.11 acres (several additional parcels were acquired from Fishburne, but after the date of the 1882 plat). One plat – for 24.11 acres – describes the parcel as being on the waters of Caw Caw Swamp (suggesting that it might be in the vicinity of the northern portion of the study tract; Charleston County RMC, DB C27, pg. 432). It was bounded to the north by other Fishburne lands, to the east by Shield, south by J.H. and R.D. Miller, and west by R.D. Miller. This vague description is referenced back to an 1878 Taylor survey (which we have been unable to identify). Noting the Shields on the American Tea Growing Co. plat, it may be that these 24 acres are also in the study parcel – and suggest that the lands may be part of Fishburne's property. Other research leads us to the conclusion that Fishburne was the owner of Richmond Hill, although we have been unable to find a plat of the plantation or any information regarding Fishburne's property. Additional historical research may help to clarify the role of Fishburne -- the only immediate reference to his activities is found in the Hickory Valley Historic District National Register nomination that documents his Walterboro house being constructed in 1829 and briefly mentions his ownership of "lands in the outlying county." The only Edward B. Fishburne we have found in the federal census, however, was 19 years old in 1860 and was the son of the Colleton planter Robert Fishburne, living at that time in Charleston's Ward 8. Fishburne again found in the census for only 1910 when, at 69 years old, he was living with his 34-year old daughter, Clara, in a rented Charleston house.

Another parcel of 18.5 acres came into the ownership of R.D. Miller from John H. Miller in 1880. This tract was also on Caw Caw Swamp and otherwise is described only as "formerly the property of T. B. Miller (Charleston County RMC, DBX28, pg. 112).

The final deed is 555 acres acquired from James H. Parker in 1881 (Charleston County RMC, DB C27, pg. 363). The deed references a "plat annexed," but it was apparently not recorded with the deed and cannot today be identified. The boundaries are otherwise identified by property owners, none of whom appear to be in the project area. The southern boundary is the Charleston and Savannah Railroad (located south of US 17) and suggesting that the parcel was to the south of the study tract.

Research in Colleton County identified a large parcel of 1,200 acres "more or less" acquired by Edward B. Fishburne in 1877 (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB J, pg. 238). This tract makes up the American Tea Growing Co. lands – largely situated to the east of the study tract. These lands were eventually sold to Luder Sahlmann, Jr. in 1912 and 1913 (Charleston County RMC, DB T25, pg. 346 and DB U25, pg. 484) and from Sahlmann to Rosher D. Miller in 1920 (Charleston County RMC, DB K29, pg. 452). Fishburne also obtained other portions of the Holly Grove, Miley Tract, Roper or Bellevilla, and Beneventure tracts from a sheriff's sale in 1874 (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB G, pg. 682). This suggests that Fishburne may have acquired much of the area property in the postbellum when other planters were failing and property was readily available.

Fishburne can also be documented as selling portions of what is described as the Richmond Hill tract to Mrs. M.E. Shields in 1879 (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB T, pg. 212), and R.T. and R.D. Miller (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB O, pg. 631 and DB T, pg. 213). An even earlier deed, from 1868, records the sale of a portion of Richmond Hill by J.W. Martin to Daniel Miller (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB D, pg. 42). Daniel Miller acquired additional Richmond Hill lands from Eller D. Ricker in 1870 (Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB G, pg. 228). We have been unable to identify any Lett Shields as shown on McCrady Plat 1236 (Figure 8).

Thus, there is at least some suggestion that the study tract may have been part of Richmond Hill perhaps owned by Edward B. Fishburne into at least the late antebellum. There is, however, at least one other plausible explanation.

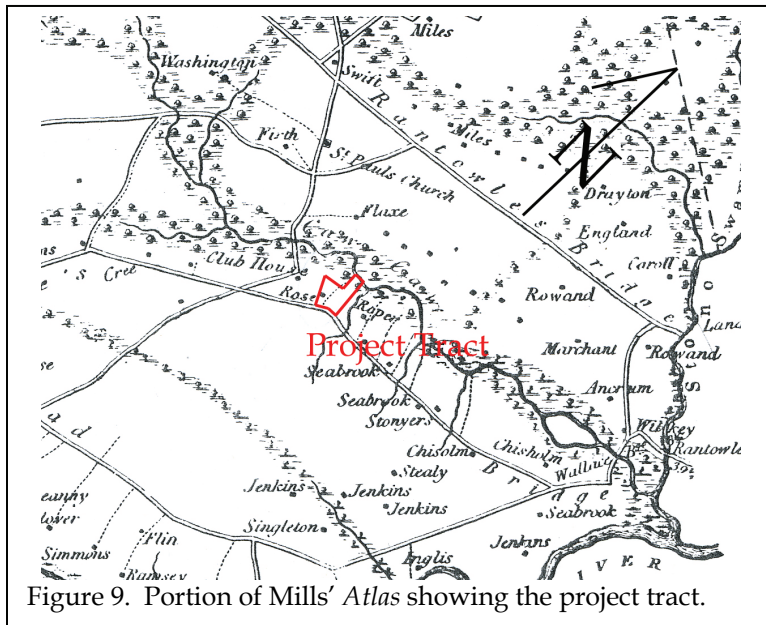


Figure 9. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing the project tract.

There are a small handful of transactions by William J. Jackson. He sold off small parcels to what was possibly his daughter, Martha Ann White (discussed above), Luder C. Behling (almost certainly Sahlmann; Colleton County Register of Deeds, DB O, pg. 239).

Jackson does appear in the 1860 census for St. Paul's Parish. He is shown as being 36 years old, from England, and lists his occupation as "farmer." Also in the household was Mary Jackson who reported her age as 60. A native South Carolinian, it is likely that she was a widow taken as a wife by Jackson. Jackson had property valued at a very modest \$180 and

personal property valued at \$500 – still a modest sum. It seems unlikely that Jackson was wealthy enough to have been an owner of a substantial tract in the antebellum.

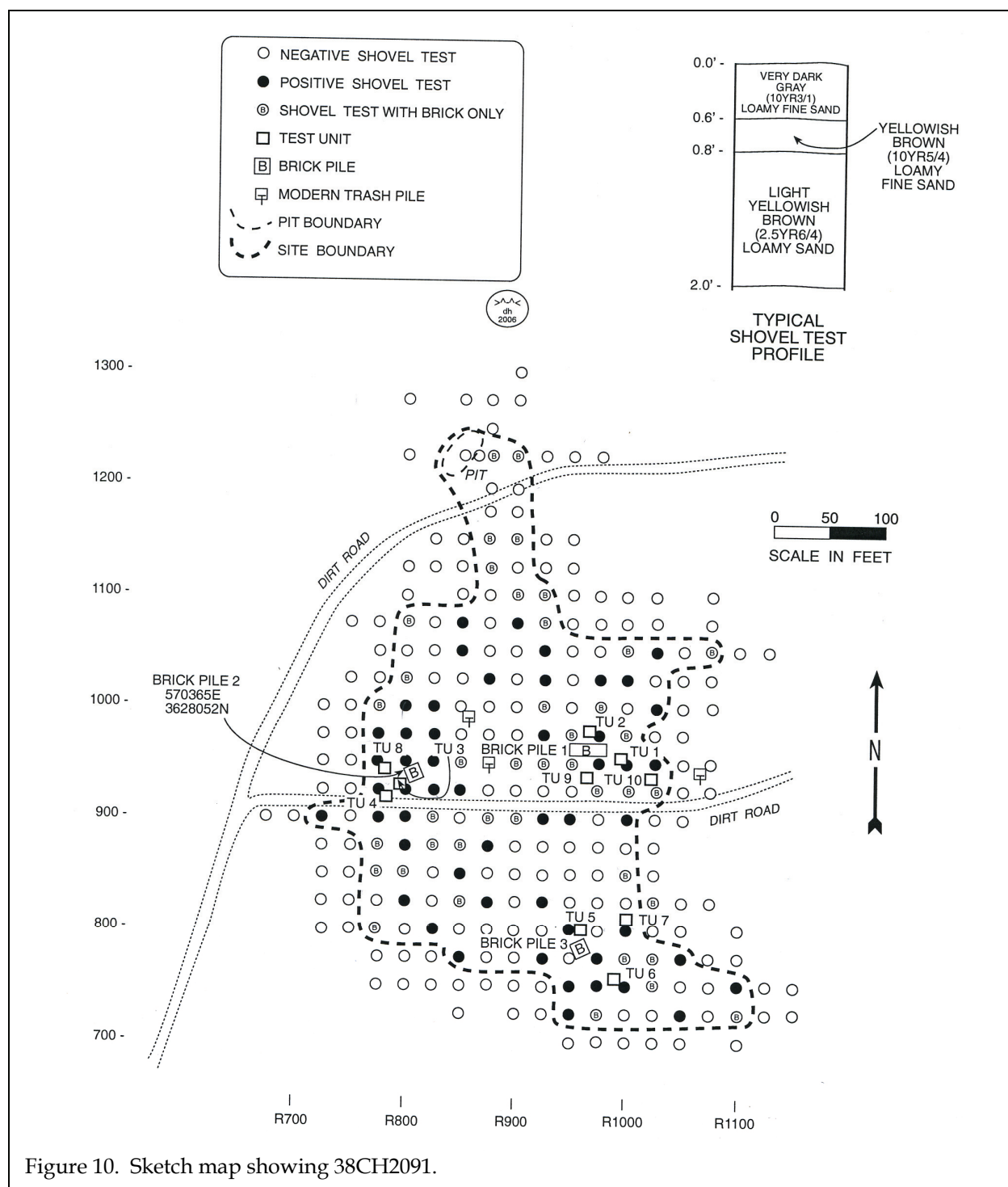
Summary

While clearly the title is uncertain – at best – there is at least some suggestion that the lands may have been part of Richmond Hill and that they may have come from the Fishburne estate. Additional title work coupled with extensive genealogical research may help. This work, however, would require a substantial investment of time with no guarantee of any return given the loss of antebellum Colleton District records. Certainly the inability in the 1930s to ferret out plats for the Kollock *Property Map* makes the likelihood of discovering significant resources unlikely.

We should also mention that the 1825 Mills' *Atlas* shows the name Rose in the project area (Figure 9), close to where 38CH2091 is located. An attempt was made to find the name in name indexes from the S.C. Department of Archives and History, however no plats were found that contained a Rose in the project area. Perhaps the best known Rose is Thomas Rose, spared during the Stono Rebellion (Smith 2005: 14, 63, 98). In fact, wills for Thomas Rose and his son date to 1756 and 1783 (Charleston County WB 7: 515, WB 20: 125). At least seven others are represented by wills.

Results of Testing: As a result of the 25-foot interval testing, nine additional shovel tests were positive, creating a site area with 32% of the tests positive (a total of 52 positive tests out of 162 excavated in the site area). A total of 41 additional tests contained only brick, accounting for 25% of the site area. Ten 2-foot square test units were also excavated at the site near each of the three brick piles. The size of the site, however, stayed consistent with the Phase I testing of 500 feet north-south by 375 feet east-west (Figure 10).

The typical soil profile resembled the Chipley Series, which has an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy fine sand to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy fine sand to just under a foot in depth. The profile then turns to a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) loamy sand that occurs to a depth of 2.0 feet. All shovel testing penetrated the yellowish brown horizon in order to locate possible prehistoric remains. A total of seven prehistoric artifacts, all sherds, were located in this horizon (1% of the total artifact assemblage).



While our previous recommendations suggested using “several 5-foot excavation units” (Trinkley and Southerland 2006:26) to analyze soil profiles, in the field we opted to use multiple 2-foot units to cover more of the site area. A total of ten test units were excavated in the site area. These units were placed at the shovel tests that produced the most significant number of artifacts. The highest density of artifacts occurred closest to each brick pile; however, within the entire site area only three shovel tests produced ten or more artifacts. Seven shovel tests produced five to nine artifacts. The remaining shovel tests produced one to four artifacts. Figure 11 shows the profiles of the various units.

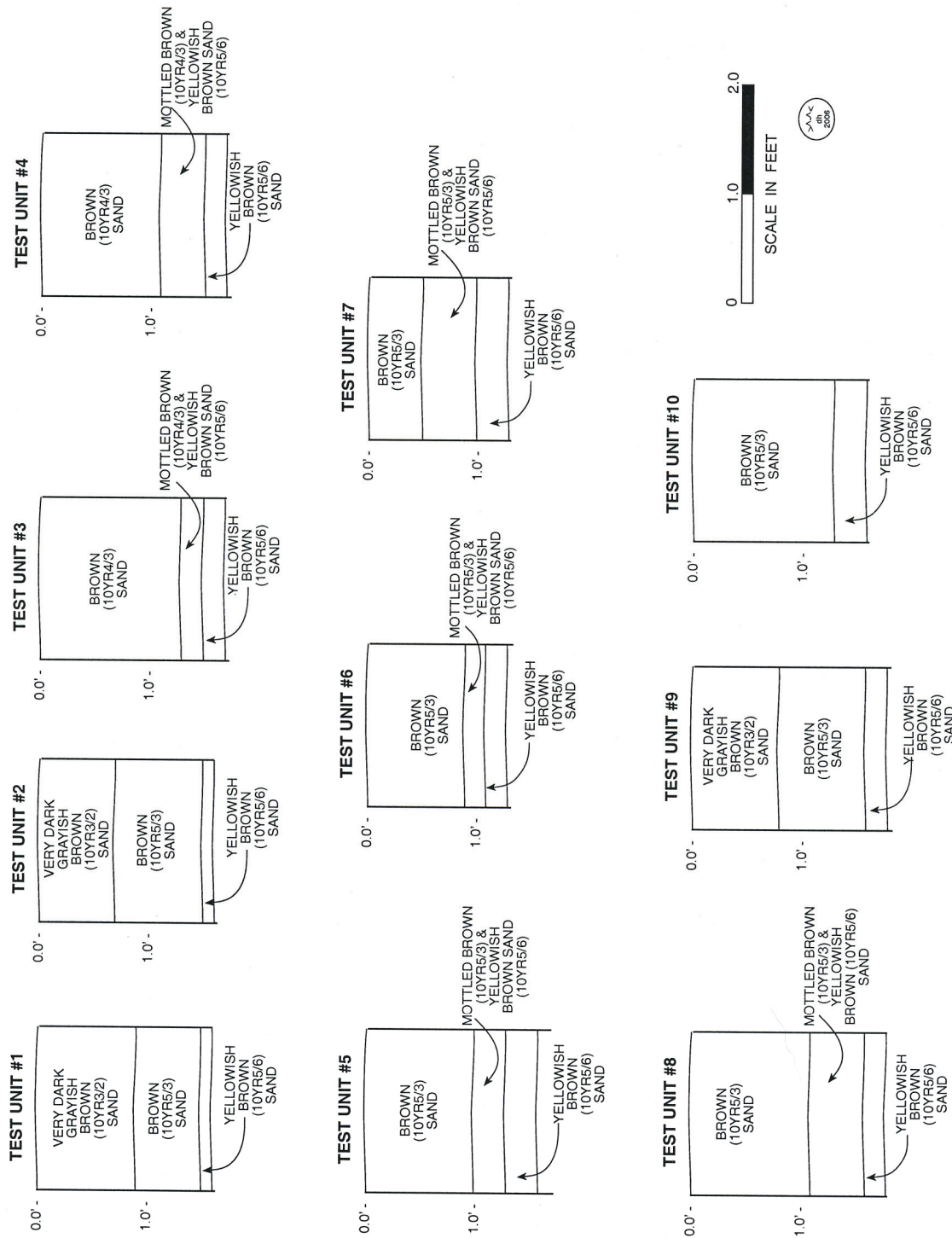


Figure 11. Soil profiles for test units at 38CH2091.

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38CH2091

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Underglazed blue porc	1660-1800	1730	6	10380
Black basalt	1750-1820	1785	1	1785
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	3	5199
Creamware, annular	1780-1815	1798	4	7192
Creamware, hand painted	1790-1820	1805	1	1805
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	56	100296
Pearlware, poly hand painted	1795-1815	1805	4	7220
Pearlware, blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1800
Pearlware, blue trans printed	1795-1840	1818	12	21816
Pearlware, edged	1780-1830	1805	9	16245
Pearlware, annular/cable	1790-1820	1805	2	3610
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	32	57760
Whiteware, blue trans printed	1831-1865	1848	1	1848
Whiteware, non-blue trans printed	1826-1875	1851	1	1851
Whiteware, undecorated	1813-1900	1860	2	3720
Yellow ware	1826-1880	1853	2	3706
Total			137	246233
Mean Ceramic Date	1797.3			

Four test units (TU 1, TU 2, TU 9, and TU 10) were excavated at Brick pile 1; three test units (TU3, TU4, and TU 8) at Brick pile 2; and three test units (TU 5, TU 6, and TU 7) at Brick pile 3.

A mean ceramic date (MCD) calculated from the test units at each brick pile, revealed that brick piles 1 and 2 appear to be somewhat contemporary with brick pile 1 having a MCD of 1786 and brick pile 2 having a MCD of 1798.6. Brick pile 3 has a later MCD of 1821.5. However, artifacts from the three brick piles merge to create the single site – 38CH2091. A MCD for the entire site, using all positive shovel tests, test units, and surface collections, is 1797.3 (Table 1).

Brick pile 1 is the largest scatter, extending almost 30 feet. No intact brick was found, although removal of some of the scatter may reveal in situ remains. Three of the four test units (TU 1, TU 2, and TU 9) produced a layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand, which appears to be a burn layer. Test unit 1 produced 30 burnt ceramics and 47 pieces of melted glass while Test unit 9 produced eight burnt ceramics and nine pieces of melted glass. No evidence of burned ceramic or glass was found in Test unit 2, however, very few artifacts (n=17) were found in the unit. Test unit 10 did not produce the burn layer, but instead had a surface horizon of brown (10YR5/3) sand, common to the remaining test units. In test units 1, 2, and 9, this brown level occurs below the burn layer.

Brick pile 2, which is contemporary with Brick pile 1, is much smaller in size. Three test units (TU 3, TU 4, and TU 8) were excavated in this area. Soil profiles were consistent with the surface horizon of brown (10YR5/3) sand over a mottled brown (10YR5/3) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand to a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand. Depths varied slightly (see Figure 11), however the amount of artifacts stayed fairly consistent (TU 3 has 52 artifacts, TU 4 has 31 artifacts, and TU 8 has 47 artifacts).

Table 2.

	725	725	750	750	750	775	800	800	800	825	825	850	875	875	900	900	900	900	925	925		
Surface	R950	R1050	R950	R975	R1000	R850	R975	R1050	R825	R950	R800	R825	R875	R875	R725	R800	R925	R950	R1000	R775	R800	R825

CW: Creamware; PW: Pearlware; WW: Whiteware; EW: Earthenware

Artifacts from 38CH2091

[illegible]

CW: Creamware; PW: Pearlware; WW: Whiteware; EW: Earthenware

Brick pile 3 has a small brick scatter compared to the first two loci and appears to be more recent. In addition, the artifact numbers were more sparse with no shovel tests yielding over ten artifacts. The three test units (TU 5, TU 6, and TU 7) produced between only 13 and 17 artifacts.

The pit feature at the northern portion of the site area seems to be a small borrow pit that has no direct link to the site. The only positive tests to the north contain only brick and cannot be definitively

Table 3.
Previously Published Artifact Patterns Compared to 38CH2091
(Numbers shown as percent)

	38CH2091	Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern ¹	38BK1900 Area B 18th Cen. Overseer ²	38CH1278 18th Cen. Overseer ³	Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern ¹	Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern ⁴
Kitchen	66	51.8-65.0	65.2	78.1	70.9-84.2	20.0-25.8
Architecture	30	25.2-31.4	21.2	8.9	11.8-24.8	67.9-73.2
Furniture	0.2	0.2-0.6	0	0.1	0.1	0.0-0.1
Arms	0.2	0.1-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1-0.3	0.0-0.2
Tobacco	0.9	1.9-13.9	10.2	11.4	2.4-5.4	0.3-9.7
Clothing	0.7	0.6-5.4	0.1	0.2	0.3-0.8	0.3-1.7
Personal	0	0.2-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1-0.2
Activities	3	0.9-1.7	2.9	1.1	0.2-0.9	0.2-0.4

¹Garrow 1982

²Trinkley et al. 2003

³Trinkley et al. 2005

⁴Singlton 1980

dated.

The site as a whole (incorporating all three brick piles) produced 540 historic artifacts (the prehistoric component will not be discussed since the remains account for only 1% of the total artifact assemblage and are not recommended to be a contributing resource). Table 2 shows all the artifacts from the site. Seven distinct groups were identified in the site area and are tabulated in Table 3.

According to known artifact patterns (Table 3), 38CH2091 is most similar to the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern as documented by Garrow (1982). Some differences involve the lack of any personal items and the higher percentage of Activities group artifacts at 38CH2091. The amount of tobacco related artifacts at 38CH2091 is also low. Site 38CH2091 also displays some similarities to an eighteenth century overseer's site in Berkeley County (Trinkley et al. 2003). The Architecture Group of 38CH2091 is higher than the overseer, as is the Clothing Group. Tobacco related artifacts, like in the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern, is lower in 38CH2091.

Within the **Kitchen Group**, a total of 354 artifacts, representing 66% of the total historic artifact assemblage, were collected. The ceramics are dominated by earthenwares with creamwares and pearlwares each producing 62 specimens. Only four pieces of whiteware, which were generally manufactured after 1820, were identified. Yellow ware, which appears to be the most modern ceramic with a MCD of 1853, was also found within the site area. The earliest ceramics are lead glazed slipware, for which three were represented and underglaze blue Porcelain (n=6).

From the earthenwares, a total of three bowls, 11 plates, one cup handle, two cups, and one chamber pot are represented. Plates, or other flat wares, tend to be associated with more wealthy individuals than bowls, which tend to be found in greater frequencies on slave sites. The decorations, however, suggest someone of more modest means – in general plain, annular, and edged decorations

tend to be the least expensive of the wares. Only a few of the earthenwares have a more expensive design (i.e. hand painted).

A total of 11 porcelains are represented at the site while seven stonewares (with one piece of black basalt) are represented. Of the porcelain, four plates are represented. We were unable to identify the function of the stonewares, although they are generally utilitarian in nature.

Glass accounts for 43% of the total Kitchen group. Melted glass (n=69) dominates the group, with black glass, typical of wine or ale bottles, producing 37 specimens. Clear glass, which produced 33 specimens, was the only glass in which any function could be identified. A total of two tumblers, two bowls, one lid, and one goblet are represented from the clear glass. Manganese (n=2), blue (n=2), aqua (n=1), and light green (n=7) glass was also found at the site.

The only other kitchenwares that were found were two kettle fragments. In spite of the early dates, no Colono wares were identified in the assemblage.

The **Architecture Group** accounts for 30% (n=160) of the total artifacts assemblage. Nails account for 74% of this group. While most, n=93, were unidentifiable, 25 nails were hand wrought, suggesting a date prior to 1800 (Howard 1989:54). Only one machine cut nail was found, which was common in the early nineteenth century (Howard 1989:55). Nails ranged from 2d to 12d with most (n=17) from 2d-5d, representing use on small timbers or shingles. Two 6d nails, used for sheathing or siding, were found, and three 9d-12d nails, used for framing, were found.

A total of 40 pieces of window glass were found, indicating the presence of pane glass windows. One hand wrought iron strap hinge was found.

One **Furniture Group** item, a brass handle fragment, was found, which accounts for 0.2% of the total artifact assemblage.

The **Arms Group** produced one item, representing 0.2% of the total artifact assemblage. The item was a lead shot, which measures 7.0mm.

The **Tobacco Group** produced only five specimens, accounting for 0.9% of the total artifact assemblage. Four pipebowls and one pipestem, were recovered, all kaolin with no decoration.

The **Clothing Group** accounts for 0.7% of the total artifact assemblage with four artifacts. Three buttons (two brass and one iron) and one brass shoe grommet were recovered.

The **Activities Group** accounts for 3% of the total artifact assemblage.

Summary:

The artifacts recovered from 38CH2091 are ambiguous. While the pattern analysis most closely resembles that of a planter and the ceramics are dominated by flatwares, the motifs are what would be expected from a residence of modest means, perhaps an overseer. It is interesting to note that the settlement lacks evidence of Colono ware – the low fired earthenware thought to be slave made and that is found commonly during this time period further to the north. Certainly the architectural remains don't suggest a residence of any particular style or complexity – we are likely seeing a chimney fall for a relatively small wood frame structure with few architectural details.

Likewise, while the burning of the structure may be an isolated event at this one setting, the timing is appropriate for the Revolution. The one later pile may represent an effort to rebuild afterwards.

Regrettably, the historic documentation offers no meaningful assistance. We can speculate that the occupants of the plantation were almost certainly associated with upland rice cultivation (for which a detailed context has been previously developed, see Trinkley et al. 2003:13-41), but at this juncture little more can be said. There is also little additional research in this part of the Carolina coast.

Turning to the evaluation of the site, there are a variety of data sets present in the collection. These include a rich and diverse artifact assemblage that even this limited analysis reveals can contribute information concerning site dating, pattern studies, and detailed interpretative analysis. There are also three features, consisting of brick piles with a high potential for intact remains (since chimney falls typically preserve the hearth area). The rich organic lens identified during testing produced ethnobotanical specimens. These remains can contribute additional data on diet and subsistence, as well as construction. Faunal remains were also recovered from the excavations and these can certainly contribute to a better understanding of diet and the food remains present (such as the cuts of beef present or the proportion of wild game) can help further refine site interpretations.

The testing program has revealed that remains are found in a secure context. The brick piles evidence no disturbance. What appears to be a borrow pit does not impinge on the site area in any meaningful way. The soil profiles do not suggest any extensive or intensive bulldozing or other land modifications.

Taken together, it appears that not only does the site possess a range of important data sets or sources, but that they are well preserved and capable of addressing a variety of research questions. Chicora has undertaken research at a variety of relatively small planter and overseer sites (for example, Trinkley and Hacker 1996, Trinkley et al. 2003, Trinkley et al. 2005). At each we attempted to focus on a site that might either be ignored or easily misinterpreted, exploring the lifeways of another example of the invisible people in South Carolina. While slaves are often – correctly so – discussed as invisible and poorly documented in historical accounts, so too are the small planters and overseers. Site 38CH2091 has the potential to address a variety of questions. The archaeological record and its preservation is sufficient to help identify the occupants and this process alone will further refine our understanding of the associated pattern. If the occupants were overseers, we have the opportunity to expand on the research outlined as an overseer context in Trinkley et al. (2005) to better refine patterns, elaborate on dietary patterns, and further reveal architectural styles. If the occupants are more likely small planters then it is possible to better refine the differences between South Carolina's most wealthy and elite (which are typically explored in archaeological research) and the far more common small planter.

Consequently, we recommend that 38CH2091 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Green spacing or data recovery are appropriate choices, depending on the location of the site complex within the proposed development.

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